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SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1904.

The Times-Dispatch takes the full Associated Press Service, the London Times War Service and the Hearst News General News Service and has its own correspondents throughout Virginia and North Carolina and in the leading cities of the country.

If you go to the mountains, seashore country, have The Times-Dispatch go with you.

city during the summer should notify their carrier or this office ('Phone 38) If you write, give both out-of-town

Theodore Roosevelt was nominated by the Republicans he has been the par-The Republicans knew when they nominated him that he would be the issue for a more conservative man, but they

The Democrats thoroughly understood that Roosevelt would be the paramount issue, and hence it was that they turned to Judge Parker, a conservative man of the people, who was known to be the anti-

The Republicans have manfully tried to keep Mr. Roosevelt in the background. Since he was nominated he has been held in durance vile. It was necessary for him that speech no doubt was thoroughly evelt was permitted to make it public. It was, as everybody remarked at pant rough rider and free lance. It was. as everybody knows, nothing like a fair expression of Roosevelt's character. The Republicans are still holding him in check and hoping that the public will accept Mr. Roosevelt's speech as an exponent of Roosevelt's principles, but the public know Rooseevit too well and know that his speech was made for campaign pur-

tween Roosevelt and Barker, Principles are not to be ignored, and political parties are to be judged in a measure by the expression of their princeples, as contained in their platform. But a principle is an abstract thing; a man is concrete. A principle is like a gun, the force and effect of which depends upon the character of the man behind it. The principles of the Republican party are committed to Theodore Roosevelt; the principles of the Democratic party are committed to Alton

Republicans have bosated that Roosewelt is a man of strong personality. Undoubtedly so, and that is wherein the danger lies. Roosevelt is stronger than his party, stronger than all the restraining influences of his party, although at this time, when he is seeking office, he may allow himself for the moment to be controlled. But if he be elected he will construe his election as an endorsement by the people of the man and his methods and he will throw restraints to the wind. Aeolus could control the winds so long as they were confined in the cave, but once they were without their confines they developed into an unrestrained, irresistible harricane, which swept all things out

Theodore Roosevelt is an aristocrat. He

loves power, he loves pomp and show, he takes delight in "my army" and "my navy," as he is accustomed to refer to them, and he is at heart as much imperialist and a monarchist as William, of Germany, whom he resembles, or Nicholas, the Czar of all the Russias. He is a man of strong personality, a man of strong character, a man of strong will but these things but make the aristocrat, the imperialist, the monarchist all the more dangerous in a Democratic form of government. He is all this, yet he is impulsive, rocklessly impulsive, and the conservative men of this country in both parties have been in mortal fear of him since the day that he sprang upon the country overnight a sensational law suit. which came near precipitating a financial panic. Their fear of him was intensifed by his autocratic interference in the coal strike. Their fear of him was further intensified by his unprecedented conduct in the Panama affair, Members of Congress in both parties were outraged at his high-handed dealing with that body and at his usurpation in absolutely making roads nor even upon the electric lines.

The wagon trade in the neighborhood desire to justify oneself, the veil of canoment at Ocean View. 2

The Times-Dispatch people of the South, who were disposed to be friendly with him, were startled PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT and shocked with Indignation that he should have trampled their traditions under foot and invited a negro to sit at his

own family table.

Without meaning to be irreverent, Roosevelt, in his own estimation, is the great I AM, utterly deflant of precedent, of traditions, aye, of the Constitution it-self. He is an aristocrat by birth and training, a czar of his own making and a law unto himself. He is without doubt by far the most dangerous man who ever people of this country will continue him in

Opposed to him is Alton B. Parker, of New York, a born Democrat, a man of the people, a man of simple habits of life, whose habit of thought is judicial, a man who is accustomed to look at both sides of the case and take all questions into consideration; to deliberate and to render man of peace, a man who loves the country, who loves the farm, who loves guns and the fragrance of flowers to the smell of gunpowder. Who loves the low of cattle better than the neigh of war horses, the smiling countenance of the daisy rather than the "cold, upturned face" of the battle's victim.

"We are not a military people, on conquest or engaged in extending our domain in foreign lands, or desirous of securing natural advantages, however great, by force; but a people loving peact, not only for ourselves, but for all the nations of the earth." . These were the simple but noble words of Judge Parker's speech of acceptance, and they have fallen upon this land like a benediction from heaven. They are the expression of the "Prince of Peace," whose kingdom is in the hearts of men, who would conquer by love and not by force.

Fellow Democrats of Virginia, fellow citizens of Virginia, of whatever party, we invite you to a contemplation of these two pictures. Look upon Roose m., the aristocrat; look upon Parker, the Democrat, and as Virginians choose between

Business and Philanthropy.

We assure our esteemed contemporary elcome to come into the discussion between the News Leader and The Timesfar as we are concerned, is no intrusion. Referring to the illustration employed by the News Leader, in which the Morgan ctusing to save a drowning man except for a ruinous price, the Register says:

for a rulnous price, the Register says:

'The plank which the man on land carried was his, it was said, and he need not shove it to the man in the water unless he saw fit to do so. This statement was followed by the declaration. Business is business. The drowning man was represented as being a 'useful citizen.' This being the case, it appears to us that aside from any consideration of ethics, good policy would demand that the needed assistance be given. Such a citizen is worth something to the community and to every worthy interest in it. To permit him to drown, when it was possible to save him, would be to bring a loss upon the community. The discussion in question relates specifically to the usurlous and extortionate rate charged the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company for the use of money by the Morgan synders at the was repubably a case of sink hand to save it, would have been to entail on the country the loss of a useful industry-an enterprise that is constantly contributing to the wealth of the country. Before extending the aid a hard bargain was driven. It happened in that case that the enterprise was able to comply with the conditions, hard as they were. It is a matter of common knowledge, however, that many an individual and many an industry has been forced to the wall by just such bargain driving. As contributors to the wealth of the communities where such individuals and industries were located, they were destroyed and jost."

contemporary that in such a case it were a matter of kindness and sometimes a matter of good business policy to keep a struggling concern from failing. Such things have been done in Richmond and elsewhere, and they are altogether commendable.

But what interest had a New York syndicate in the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company? Would any Richmond bank felt under obligation to help a New York concern out of trouble? Why did not the Southern banks come to the

escue of this Southern concern? Goodness knows, It is not up to us to lefend the Morgan syndicate, It dealt with the Chemical Company in a coldblooded way, and charged an enorthous commission for the service. But we cannot see wherein the syndicate was under any sort of obligation to accommodate the Chemical Company, and as a matter o show that in charging a large fee for the service rendered, in taking it from a company which was able to pay, in charging for the service what in that emergency the syndicate thought and what the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company thought the service was worth, it did not act the part of the highway robber. The Morgan syndicate simply followed the business rule.

Towns and Roads.

The Business Men's Association of Crewe recently appointed a committee to present its views to the county board of supervisors, and it is understood, so our correspondent says, that a delegation from Blackstone will also be present at the next meeting of the board in an en-District raised to thirty cents a hundred, which would give that district about \$2,000 a year for road purposes. towns of Virginia to take an active interest and an active part in road improveare vitally interested. The better the

roads leading into any city or town, the

greater will be its trade. It is not good

policy to depend entirely upon the rail-

brings the people from the surrounding country into the market, where they sell their product, and with the propurchase their supplies. There should be for this reason hearty co operation between the cities and towns and contiguous rural district in this important matter of road improvement,

Virginia's Riches.

It is reported that a Massachusetts man has discovered in Floyd county, Va., mine is ten miles south of Shawsville, on has ordered machinery for developing it.

given her every variety of soil, adapted to has given also almost every species of mineral. Dame Nature has done her part well, and it only remains for the people of Virginia to do their part in developing their rich and varied and ex-

Let Us Have Peace. The good old Richmond Times-Dispatch, which boiled the Democratic ticket in two which boiled the Democratic ticket in two ways: "We presidential campaigns, now says: "We are willing to let bygones be bygones. The making-up time has come, and we are glad of it. We are for harmony." The making-up time has come, and we are glad of it. We are for harmony."
That's sensible talk, and is the kind our esteemed contemporary should have indulged in four years ago. Although not inspired by party fealty or repentance for past mistakes, it has a welcome sound, and we hope The Times-Dispatch work like long to preach such wholesome octrine.-Fairfax Herald.

Live up to the slogan, esteemed conemporary. "Let bygones be bygones."

"Self-Justification."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"But he willing to justify himself and..."-St. Luke x:29.

word "said?" How is it with your selfjustifying and self-excusing heart?

Do you say, "If I am sincere in my spirit and convictions, no matter whether I believe in the Bible or not, all will

Is that a correct statement of your houghts? It sounds well It sounds con

day that you find you have polsoned the

and to the best of your knowledge, the road by which he should reach a certain destination; if it be the wrong road, your sincerity save you from self-re-'No, but I was sincere in thinking it was." Did you explain to the man that 'No: I thought there was no need to do so. I felt so sure." But now you see that

We love sincerity. Without sincerity life is but a mockery. But what are cerity real and true and deserving of our confidence? Remember, we are fe sponsible not only for the light we have, but for the brighter light we may reach

is wise in saying, "I intend to walk according to the light I have, and take the talks in mockeries. You go into some dark chamber, saying you can find your a light before you enter, which you reand are thrown down, greatly injuring but the light that was in you was dark-

Do I speak one word against a Certainly not. God is a spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him is spirit and in truth.

"But be willing to justify yourself said -." "I have been looking around and it strikes me that I am every whit as good as other people."

Would it be rude to contradict you Will it be polite to admit the truthfulness generally of what you say?

If the question only lay between you and me, it would be right for each to compare himself with the other. But the case is not between one man and another. We greatly err in olreumscribing the question thus. The question lies between the soul and God; between man and Jesus Christ; between right and wrong. How does the case stand when viewed thus?

We are to come to the law and the testimony. We are to proceed to the cross of Jesus Christ. We are to be tried by the balance standard of the sanctuary We are to shut up ourselves with God alone! He, then, who can beast must be a mad man, or a devil!

The flippant or cruel man will say: "If this is your Christianity, I doubt that shall have much to do with it."
Yet all the while he knows perfectly

well, that the wrong doing has been done, not because of their Christianity, A man looks over a lot of money and sees one bad penny in it, and, says, "Well if this is your currency, I do not deavor to get the road tax of Bellefonte think I shall have anything to do with it." What would you think of that man? Would you introduce him to your family? Would you make him the tutor of your

A man goes forth into your orchard and picks up a rotten apple, saying: shall judge your crops by this:" What would you think of him? Do you say "he is wonderfully wise; a counsellor to be consulted? You turn aside and say: "The

ing alone before the bar of justice and under the searchlight of truth; what will

Before it is too late, send up the heart felt prayer. "Search me O God and know my heart; try me and know my thoughts, and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way overlasting."

me, and lead me in the way overlasting."

Some Virginia papers, notably The Times-Dispatch, have been giving unqualified commendation to Roosevelt's recent utterance declining to pardon a criminal convicted of rape, and the sentiments expressed by him in that connection. Strangely enough they have overlooked an expression in his published decision, which betrays the innate recklessness and lack of balance of the man, in speech, which has likewise frequently manifested liself in action. His statement, that the crime of raps and the crime of lynching are equally infamous andly mars the effect of what he had to say in connection with his refusal to pardon.—Henry Bulletin.

We confess that we had overlooked

We confess that we had overlooked this sting in the tall of the Roosevelt deliverance when we commended it. The Times-Dispatch is opposed to lynching, but not because the man who assaults woman does not deserve it. And as for the crime itself, of course, there is none that can be compared to it.

Senator Martin, of Virginia, is wel New York. He is not in the habit of expressing an opinion until he has con sidered it well and he is very careful about making political prophecies, because he knows what the contingencies are. But he is confident that as the Senator Martin says that Judge Parker who is thoroughly familiar with the political affairs of New York, is himself con-fident of carrying the State.

The New York Sun recalls that hough Mr. Hayes announced that should he be elected he would not stand for another term, he was voted for in the next Republican convention. But the Sun forgets that Mr. Hayes was never elected.

Chairman Cortelyou announces that President Roosevelt will not make any speeches during the campaign. The par ty muzzle is on as tight as wax.

The Russians have a new national ieir.-New York Mail. And it is hairless.

Secretary Taft is pretty hard on the Filipinos But it doesn't matter. They

ess when he ordained the Day of Rest

The Roanoke Times has a very graceful way of doing a gracious thing,

Some people are so disagreeably polite Haven't you met them?

Commends Mr. Richardson.

Commends Mr. Richardson.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.-In-Sa, copyersation with my old
friend and comrade, C. A. Richardson, of
Company "B." Fiftcenth Virginia, Piekett's Division, he tells me he is a candidate for the position of superintendent of
the Soldlers' Home. Mr. Richardson
served in the Confederate States army
from Bethel to Appomattox; was a good
and true soldler, and is now a faithful
citizen. He is sober, energetic and in
every way qualified for the discharge of
the duties of the position, and the camp
can make no, mistake in conferring this
honor upon this old veteran. He is
pre-eminently qualified for it.

J. S. MOORE.

August 13, 1904.

August 13, 1904.

I Half Hour With Virginia Editors.

Salem Enterprise. The people of Salem sometime ago voted a bond issue of \$35,000 for public improvements. The bonds have been sold, the money will soon be available, and the people will look to the Conneil to push needed improvements as speedly is the exigencies of the situation will warrant. We have a good, conservative warrant. We have a good, conservative set of Councilmen, and we are confident they will not allow the people to look in vain, nor give any just cause for impatience or complaint.—Times-Register and Sentinel.

A Complete Answer.

The sympathles of the Courier go out to the men who are "disfranchised" because they forgot or neglected to pay their poil tax, or, at least, it would certainly appear so. It tells us with sorrow that "several" hundred good and honest men" in Page county have been "disfrinchised." It would lead us to think that the Democratic party has committed a crime because the great majority of these men, through their own neslect, indifference, and, in some cases, distaste for hard labor, have lost their right to vote,—Luray News.

The Tobacco Crop. The present outlook for raising a fine crop of tobacco is fast disappearing. The long wet spells and much cloudy weather when it was not raining has caused the plants to grow very large with big stems and fibers.—Hallfax Gazette.

The Heroines of War. It is said the Japanese women are largely taking the place of the men in doling manual labor at home while the men are away in the war. Their tercism and self-sacrifice reminds us largely of our own Seathland during the period when nearly all our men were away fighting for home and country.—Blackstone Courier.

A Public Benefactor! Judge Alton B. Parker, the party's nominee, by his tolegram to the St. Louis Convention, placed the Democrady of the country under a great obligation to him. In a few short words, he reduvenated and rehabilitated the Democratic party. By his telegram he showed that he was ready to be self-draced in order to be right.—Culpeper Exponent.

Richmond at the Seaside To-Morrow C. & O. Sunday Outing. Take the popular C. & O. Swiday outing, \$1.00 round trip.

Leave Richmond \$30 and 9 A. M.; \$1.00

REVELATIONS BY AN EX-MAYOR.

"Headline Parsons" as Barriers to Reform—"Slumming to Get Sensational "Misinformation." Social Evil Unsolvable—Clergymen Demanded the Impossible—How to Fight the Law-Breaking Saloon.

standpoint of the chief executive of a large uity the explanation of this remarkable growth in spite of continuous attacks and Incessant opposition is simple. It is because the saloon is a social center. It supplies a need, and because of this will continue to exist until a botter substitute is found.

I had the police department group the several thousands of saloons in my city under various heads, and the analysis of the schedule showed that considerably less. Breaking Saloon.

I yield to no man in my respect for the church and its members, but candor compels me to confess that I regarded most of the "headline parsons" who flourished during my administration with feelings skin to contempt. Their almost insana desire for fame led them to say those things and do those things which seriously retarded the progress of several reforms which were being carried on along practical lines. Their efforts to break into print, their eagerness to see their names in the headlines of the Monday morning paper caused them to make their names in the headlines of the Mon-day morning paper caused them to make reckless statements and sensational charges, which, had I not adopted the policy of ignoring them, would have taken all my time between Sundays de-fending my administration. At Jfirst these sensational preachers stung me to the quick and I committed the error of making instant reply. But further ex-perience with the class taught me how to meet their hysterical charges with si-lence.

I first ran counter to these preachers when I ordered my chief of police to put a stop to the practice of slumming, which had become almost a fad with some of our fashionables. And this order grew out of a request made by one of the most notorious of the sensational preachers for a college secret for a shumming preacher's request to inform that gentle-man that he could go slumming if he chose, but if he took with him any young boys I would arrest him and them, and look them up. The minister's reply to my message was a sermon in which he fairly took the hide off of me and nailed it to his barn door.

This little incident diverted my official attention to slumming parties and not

hetery and will be in existence until history and in existence until history

Breaking Saloon.

By an Ex-Mayor of One of the Largest American Cities.

REACHERS of the sensational school have wrought much damage to the cause of municipal reform. Some of them were known as "headline par," wheadline par, sensor the proper solution of the proper solution of the saloon were known as "headline par, samme, I found that so soon as one After study
came to the conclus
came proper solution of the sale
problem lay in closing up the compar.
The common I was Mayor, and after
it. The common I was Mayor, and after
the common I was Mayor, and after
saults mumber of clergymen who become
some of clergymen who become
common of the glamour of notorlety,
and "material" for highly seasoned sermons.
Too often these pulpters practically
in mers for illicit trade. Not that they
know it, bt the effect of their young peets is to direct the attention of impressionable and willing youth to the very places and things which ministers
of the gospel should endeavor to keep
from the knowledge of their young peeple.
I yield to no man in my respect for the
claims in the conclus proper solution of the sale
problem lay in closing up the compar.
after carrying out part of this pro
gramme, I found that so soon as one
tough saloon was closed up some other
solution, listed as "respectable." because
tough, and then I arrived at the conclusion that it was because the frequenters of the tough place had transferred
their trade to the other saloon. After a
time I became convinced that about 5
per cent, of the patrons of saloons were
toughs, strong-arm men, thieves and sptoughs, strong-arm men, the protoughs, strong-arm men, the contough saloon was closed up some other
the twas because the frequenttough, saloon was closed up some other
solon, listed as "respectable." because
tough, and then I arrived at the contough saloon was closed up some of tough saloo their trade to the other saloon. After a time I became convinced that about 5 per cent, of the patrons of saloons were toughs, strong-arm men, thieves and special outcasis, and they established the proportion of tough to respectable saloons. I had these figures before me when a delegation of clergymen walked into the office. They presented what the spokesman called a "petition," but which was a demand on me to instantly close practically all the saloons in the city. The delegation included ministers of several denominations, and most of them belonged to the sensational school. I exhibited the schedule which classified the saloons, and said:
"Here is a hard fact to face—the greathulk of the saloons have not figured in police reports. They are the saloons you call respectable. Less than 5 per cent, of the saloons are of the kind which you

of the saloons are of the kind

cont. less than half have violated those police regulations which give me the right to revoke their licenses, and their licenses have been taken away from them. Now, what am I to do with the 97 per cent. left?"

"Close them up on general principles, Mr. Mayor," exclaimed the spokesman of the delegation. Then he launched into a speech—there were a number of newspaper reporters present—in which he donouncd me for "truckling to the liquor literest."

nouncd me for "trucking to the industiniterest."

It was hard for me to sit there quietly while he made all kinds of misstatements and lashed me for not doing what the plain law declared I could not do. But I held my peace, and when he had fluished bowed them out. That delegation was like scores of others which called on me to insist that I do the impossible thing. No man should ask a mayor to commit an illegal act, and yet I have had committees and delegations of honest, well-meaning citizens urge me to do certain things which were clearly unconstitutional, illegal and against public policy.

The saloon is the club of the poor man, the only place where he is welcome. In the saloon he finds the cheer and warmin which man craves and the companionship which he needs. The saloon-keeper does not ofter these advantages from a philanthropic motive. It is a mere matter of business with him, but still he provides what the majority of men in a large city demand—some place where they can come together to satisfy the social cravings. Men who can afford it join their clubs for the same purpose.

Next to the newspapers, the saloons are the greatest molders of public opinion, because they are the meeting places of a majority of citizens. Night after night men come together in the saloons and discuss the news of the day. Out of these discussions grows public sentiment, and that is why saloons wield so much power in local politics. The saloon is the club of the poor man

those disreputable districts.

But while I could prohibit siumming parties it could not stop the "head-line parsons" from "doing the siums" to get misinformation for their Sunday morning sormons. Here is where such men did harm; they set a bad example to members of their church; their graphic word pictures of what they saw placed before the eyes of innocent girls scenes which no young person should see; they advertised those sinks of iniquity. But, more thin that, they attempted to build up a public sentiment against an administration which was endeavoring to regimine for this stratum which was endeavoring to regimine for the stratum of the stratum which was endeavoring to regimine for the stratum of the stratum which was endeavoring to regimine for the stratum of the stratum which was endeavoring to regimine for the stratum of the stratum which was endeavoring to regimine for the stratum of the stratum which was endeavoring to regimine for the stratum which was endeavoring to regimine for the stratum which was endeavoring to regimine stratum which was endeavoring to regimine for the stratum which was endeavoring to the stratum which was endeavoring to the stratum which was the in vain.

I offer this suggestion to the sincere

men and women who are ever found opposed to the saloon. Analyze the situation calmly and without prejudice. Accept the fact that the saloon is here to stay. Then call upon the brewers and respectable saloon-keepers to join you in a rational effort to close up and keep closed those drinking places where criminals gather, and you will find back of you a well-organized element, which will help you accomplish your purpose. I know that this suggestion will not meet with the favor of radical reformers, but it is eminently practical, and in the light of my mayoral apperience, with reformers, saloon-keepers and gambiers, I may be pardoned for venturing the proposition that in great movements, the middle course not only is the wisest, but the most effective.

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(Copyright, 1904, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

OUR RELIGIOUS CONTEMPORARIES.

Then and Now.

A boasting prelate of a State church, remarked "The church has ceased asy say 'Sliver and gold have I none.' " "True, indeed." replied a secular subject, "and it has ceased to say to the lame, 'Rise and walk.' "—Christian Advocate.

Our Only Salvation.

Everywhere the Bible points to something more than mere intellectual belief as necessary to salvation. The man who, knowing the truth as to the Son of God, lives out of harmony with the Saviour, would seem to be the most hopeless of creatures. Yet many a man lives on in open or secret sin, trying to persuade himself that his church membership and his intellectual acceptance of Christ's existence and saving power will at the last, save him. A hundred years ago a keen and consecrated writer showed the awful mistake of that when he said: "O, reader, if the life of Christ will never be your pardon."—Sunday Sechel Wilsen. will never be your pardon."-Sunday

A Christian's Duty.

A Christian's Duty.

When asked what is one's duty who feels that he has been wrongfully treated by his brother in the church. Dr Jeter replied: "It is your duty to go at once to the offending brother and not to stop to speak of it to others. We are too apt in such circumstances to forget the word of the Lord, which says: 'If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone.' This is the divine rule, and experience has demonstrated its wisdom.—Religious Herald.

Deduction.

"She's a girl of good sense." said the father, "and I want you to marry her."
"But, father," protested the son, "I want a wife who is good looking."
"Well, how do you know she isn't good looking? You never saw her, did you?"
"No; but if she has good sense, she can't be very good looking."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

"Corky tells me that he made his for-tune in one grand stroke."
"Yes, he married a widow worth a million."—Detroit Free Press. What It Did for Her.

I suppose your daughter's trip abroad i her a wonderful amount of good?"
Yes, she always says 'I funcy,' inad of 'I guess."—Chicago Record-He'd Heard 'Em. Mrs. Crimsonbeak, I have heard that the fine voices are seldom found in a country where fish or meat diet prevtils. Mr. Crimsonback, That's right. Didn't you ever hear those fellows who go about selling fish?—Yonkers Statesman.

Philosophical. "How did you come out at the races to-day?" asked the cautious man, "Great," replied the cheerful one. "I lost \$10."

lost \$10."
"You don't call that great, do you?
"You bet Every three I think it wann'
20, I can't help feeling how lucky I am."
—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

So Ungraceful.—Nell. I had expected to enjoy myself so at her luncheon. She had some delicious green corn especially for me, but unfortunately she had invited a number of men.

Dealer. Here is a cigar that is all right for the money. We sell it seven for a quarter.

Customer. Well, that is a good many.

"Yes, but you don't have to smoke them, you know."

"Oh, I didn't thing of that. You may give me a quarter's worth. They'll be handy to treat my friends with."—Boston Transcript.

Bears the Bignature Chartes Aller Aller Always Bought of Chartes Aller A

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